

LIST OF OBJECTS
OF
ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST
IN
THE STATES OF RAJPUTANA.

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1903.

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No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
1	Jaipur	Chaksu	Sheodoongri	Contains a temple of Shivaji and other spacious buildings built about 400 or 500 years ago. Formerly it was known by the name of Nasian.
2	Do.	Do.	Talab (tank) Gali Rao.	A very old tank, said to have been built by Raja Gopal. It is enclosed on three sides by <i>ghats</i> of <i>pucca</i> masonry, crowned with ruined turrets of temples, mosques, &c.; a minaret of Mahadeva's temple stands just in the middle of the tank.
3	Do.	Do.	Durgah Pirshah Jahalji.	Is said to have been built in the reign of Emperor Jahangir.
4	Do.	Do.	Talab (tank) Jogbari.	It is a small but an old tank; upon it stands the cloisters of Gopi Chand and Bhartari.
5	Do.	Do.	Talab (tank) Manokhara.	A very old and large tank surrounded on three sides by <i>ghats</i> of <i>pucca</i> masonry. On these stand many mosques and temples, the most prominent among the latter being that of Champashwar Mahadeva, which is a very ancient temple, and the town was, in ancient times, called after it as Champawati.
6	Do.	Kalakh	A fortress over the hill.	It is supposed to be built by the Jagirdar of Kalakh in Sambat 1838, i.e., about 121 years ago, and when the town Kalakh came into Khalsa, the fortress also was made Khalsa.
7	Do.	Moazzumabad	Ramji-ki-chatri	Chatri (Cenotaph) of Maji Sahiba Sri Khangawatji; it is about 300 years old.
8	Do.	Jahazrampura (Baswa Tehsil)	A Kund (pond) and a temple of Shiva, situated at the foot of the hill.	The water falls from the hill on Shiva (the Lingam), and thence flows into the Kund.
9	Do.	Amberheri (Baswa Tehsil)	Palaces and a Kund (pond).	Very old palaces, supposed to be the abode of Raja Har Chand. According to tradition the palaces and the Kund were finished in a night. There is a labyrinth of stairs in the Kund; any person going down by one flight of steps rarely comes out by the same flight.
10	Do.	Amberhera (Baswa Tehsil)	Temple of Debiji	A very old temple, supposed to be built by Raja Har Chand.
11	Do.	Upreti (Baswa Tehsil)	Chand Baori	Very old Baori at the foot of the hill, supposed to have been built by Raja Chand.
12	Do.	Maharajpurgarh	A minaret over a platform.	A red stone is set in the minaret and contains an inscription in Persian to the following effect:— "Christ is our true Prophet." Smith Fellows, son of Col. John B. Fellows, died in battle on Sunday the 16th of Jamadi-ul-awwal, year 1224 Hijri, corresponding with the month of Aarh, Sambat 1865.
13	Do.	Do.	A mosque	There is a long inscription on one of its walls, in which it is given that this mosque was built in the year 992 Hijri, by Nawab Khan Khawar Mirza Khan Bahadur of Lahore, during the reign of Akbar.

INTEREST IN THE JAIPUR STATE.

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
In charge of Deba Brahman, the <i>pujari</i> of the Temple. Is resorted to by the people of the village as a place for holding feasts, &c.	In a dilapidated condition.	Repairs necessary; a tract of land about 25 <i>bighas</i> under <i>muafi</i> is granted by the Raj for the <i>puja</i> (worship) expenses.	<i>Nil.</i>	
Under Raj charge. Its water is used by the people for drinking purposes.	In fair order ...	Kept in repair by the Raj.	<i>Nil.</i>	
In the possession and use of the Mujavirs of Durgah.	In a dilapidated condition.	Repairs are carried out by the Mujavir, who holds about 450 <i>bighas</i> of land as <i>muafi</i> grant from the Raj.	<i>Nil.</i>	
In the charge and use of the Kanphara Jogis, to which sect Gopi Chand and Bhartari belonged.	In fair order ...	Necessary repairs are done by the Jogis, to whom a piece of land about 200 <i>bighas</i> has been granted by the Raj under <i>muafi</i> .	<i>Nil.</i>	
In the use of the people of the town.	In fair order ...	Repairs not necessary ..	<i>Nil.</i>	
In charge of the Raj Kelajat (Forts) Department.	In need of repairs ...	Preservation desirable.	<i>Nil.</i>	
<i>Nil.</i>	Bad condition ...	Preservation desirable.	<i>Nil.</i>	
The people of the neighbouring villages resort to it as a place of pilgrimage.	In a dilapidated condition.	Repairs required ...	<i>Nil.</i>	
In charge of a Brahman.	Do.	Repairs necessary. The Raj carries out the necessary repairs.	<i>Nil.</i>	
In charge of the <i>pujari</i> of the temple.	In a dilapidated condition.	Repairs necessary; preservation desirable.	<i>Nil.</i>	
Not used ...	In a dilapidated condition.	Repairs wanted ...	<i>Nil.</i>	
Do. ...	Bad ...	Repairs necessary ...	<i>Nil.</i>	
In charge of Mahomedans and is in everyday use.	In good order ...	Repairs not necessary: one man is kept by the Raj to look after the building.	<i>Nil.</i>	

LIST OF OBJECTS OF ANTIQUARIAN

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
14	Jaipur	Sangaur	A temple built by Singhi Hutto Mal.	This temple was built in the Sambat year 1011, i.e., about 948 years ago; on the west side of the temple there is a well built in the same year by the said Singhi.
15	Do.	Amer	Temple of Sri Jagat Sarowanji.	This temple was built in the Sambat year 1719.
16	Do.	Gangapur	An old fortress containing a temple of Sri Gangaji.	This fortress was built about 120 years ago by the Holdias in the time of their ministry. A temple of Gangaji was also constructed in the fortress, hence the town came to be known by the name of Gangapur.
17	Do.	Danta Ramgarh.	Fort	<p>This fort was built by Guman Singhji Laddhani of Lallasari in Marwar, in the Sambat year 1811.</p> <p>It is said that the Thakurs of Bharija and Danta were at enmity with each other. The former gave a portion of his land to the Thakur of Lallasari, upon which the latter built the said fort. A Daroga of the Thakur of Danta entered into the service of Thakur Guman Singh of Lallasari, and, one day when the Thakur with a large party was occupied in witnessing a dance, the said Daroga, setting fire to one end of his turban placed the other end in the Magazine room of the fort and ran away. The whole fort with the party was blown up.</p> <p>The wooden sandal of Jogi Bani Nathji is worshipped, and tradition says that the said Jogi had prohibited the Thakur from making the fort on the spot, saying that if he made the fort at all, he should not bring wine and flesh into the fort, but the Thakur did not mind his words.</p>
18	Do.	Mataji-ka-bas, in Danta Ramgarh.	Temple of Jin Mata	A temple several centuries old; tradition says that the goddess (idol) Jin Mata is not chiselled by a human being, but that the hills burst and the goddess appeared.
19	Do.	Teda Rai Singh	Palace	A very old palace, said to have been built by Raja Rai Singh.
20	Do.	Sawai Madhopur.	Fort Ranathbhanvar,	A very old and famous fort with numerous traditions and great historical interest.
21	Do.	Do.	Palace	An old palace built about 142 years ago by His Highness Sawai Madho Singh I, the founder of the town of Sawai Madhopur.
22	Do.	Baghor (Tehsil Khetri).	Baghor fortress	A very old fortress supposed to be built about 2 centuries ago. Formerly it was in the possession of Rajawats. Raja Bakhtavar Singh took this fortress and the Pargana of Babai from the Rajawats in the Sambat year 1869, corresponding with 1812 A.D.

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether Photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
In charge of the Panchans of the Sarao-gis.	In need of repairs ...	Preservation desirable.	Photographs have been taken by Europeans visitors.	The building possesses a certain antiquarian interest. A <i>mali</i> is appointed by the Sarao-gis to look after it.
In charge of the Raj.	Good ...	Preservation desirable.	Nil.	
Temple in charge of the <i>pujari</i> and fortress ruined.	Bad ...	Preservation desirable.	"	The <i>pujari</i> has 47 <i>bighas</i> of land in <i>udik</i> from the Raj, and in addition to this gets Rs. 15-12-0 per annum from the Tehsil.
In charge of the Raj Kalajat (Forts) Department.	In fair order ...	Preservation desirable.	Nil.	
In charge of the <i>pundas</i> and <i>pujaris</i> of the temple. It is a place of worship and two fairs are held annually at the time of each Navaratra. Some 5,000 or 6,000 persons gather on each occasion and every body presents the goddess with three cups of wine, and it is a strange miracle that they get emptied as they near her mouth.	In good order ...	Preservation desirable.	Nil.	
In charge of Raj ...	In need of repairs ...	Preservation desirable, but not restoration.	Nil.	
Do. ...	In good order ...	Preservation desirable.	"	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Preservation desirable...	"	
In charge of the Killadar and some of his men. Not used.	Dilapidated condition...	Preservation desirable, but not restoration.	"	

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No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
23	Jaipur ...	Khetri ...	Bhopalgadh fortress...	An old fortress on a hill built by Raja Bag Singh in the period intervening between the Sambat years 1828-57. This fortress is about 1,200 feet high. Below it lies Khetri. The fortress contains a garden and well, the latter supplies water even in time of drought. This fortress is about half a mile long and quarter of a mile broad. Besides the palaces of the Thekana it contains a population of about 150 houses.
24	Do. ...	Chirawa ...	Fortress ...	This fortress was built by Raja Abhey Singhji about 125 years ago.
25	Do. ...	Kotputli ...	A Baori (large pond)	Supposed to be built in the time of Kouroos and Pandos; on it stands the temple of Sri Rungji.
26	Do. ...	Do. ...	Fortress ...	It is a very old fortress and stands on a good site; no historical fact as to its construction is forthcoming.

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No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
1	Báli ...	Báli ...	Temple of Mokál-Mátá ...	Is said to have been built by Maharaja Kumarapala—of whose time it possesses an inscription of Vikram Samvat 1216 (A.D. 1159.)
2	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jaina Temple ...	Its history is in obscurity, but it has an inscription, dated V. S. 1244 (A.D. 1187).
3	Do. ...	Náná ...	Nila Kanthá Mahadeva Temple.	It is an old edifice, but its history is not known ...
4	Do. ...	Dántiwada ...	Jaina temple ...	Is richly sculptured, but its history is involved in obscurity.
5	Do. ...	Dayálaná ...	Do. ...	This ancient shrine bearing nice engravings has its history in dark.
6	Do. ...	Khinwe ...	Jaina temple dedicated to Santi-Náth.	Do. do. ...
7	Do. ...	Do. ...	A step-well ...	It has an inscription, dated V.S. 1819, which mentions Ráná Ari-Sinba, and some Rathore Thakurs of Chánod.
8	Do. ...	Bhadunda-Purohitan	Do. ...	It possesses an inscription, dated V. S. 1102, mentioning some Pramár Chiefs.
9	Do. ...	Bijapur ...	Ruins of an ancient city called Hastikundi.	A stone inscription of V. S. 1053 (A.D. 997) of the time of Rastrakuta Balaprasád was found in the ruins.
10	Desuri ...	Ghanerao ...	Jaina temple dedicated to Mahavira.	The history regarding this lofty building of architectural skill is not known.

INTEREST IN THE JAIPUR STATE.

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Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether Photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
In charge of one Killadar and 71 men. At the death of the Jagirdar of Khetri the Majis take their abode in this fortress.	In fair order ...	Necessary repairs are effected by the Thekana.	Nil.	
In charge of the guards of the fort. Not used.	In dilapidated condition	Preservation desirable, but not restoration.	"	
In charge of the Swami of the temple. Resorted to by the Hindus as a place of pilgrimage.	In good condition ...	Repairs not required ...	"	
In charge of Col. Raghbir Singh who is appointed by the Thekana to look after it.	Do. ...	Do. ...	"	

INTEREST IN THE MARWAR STATE.

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether Photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
In every day use ...	Fair ...	Repairs not required ...	Nil.	I (b).
In daily use ...	Good ...	Repairs not necessary...	"	I (b).
In every day use ...	Fair ...	Repairs not required ...	"	I (b).
Do. ...	Excellent ...	Do. ...	"	I (b).
Do. ...	Good ...	Do. ...	"	I (b).
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	"	I (b).
Do. ...	Fair ...	Do. ...	"	I (b).
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	"	I (b).
The inscription is in the Historic office at Jodhpur.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Published in the Bengal Asiatic Society Journal, Vol. LXII.	I (a).
In every day use ...	Good ...	Do. ...	Nil.	I (b).

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
11	Desuri ...	Nāḍola ...	Jaina temple of Mahāvira.	This beautifully carved old temple has three inscriptions, dated V. S. 1666, recording the building of the temple by eleemosynary funds. Description given in the Archaeological Survey Report of India, Volume XXIII.
12	Do. ...	Do. ...	Temple of Khetla-ka-Sthan.	Said to have been built by the early Chohans and is the oldest edifice there, description given in Archaeological Survey Report, Volume XXIII.
13	Do. ...	Do. ...	Temple of Someswar Mahādeva.	It has three inscriptions, dated V. S. 1143, 1198 and 1200.
14	Do. ...	Do. ...	Temple of Soma-Nath	It possesses two inscriptions of V. S. 1213 and 1218.
15	Do. ...	Sadri ...	Temple of Jogeswar.	This exquisitely sculptured temple bearing a handsome spire, has two well preserved inscriptions, dated V. S. 1230 and 1250.
16	Do. ...	Do. ...	Temple of Bankal-Mātā.	Its history is in the dark.
17	Do. ...	Do. ...	Temple of Kapur-Linga Mahādeva.	This is a nice specimen of ancient engraving; it possesses an inscription, dated V. S. 1143, of the time of Mahārājā Jajaladeva, and another, dated V. S. 1224, of the reign of Mahārājā Kelhanadeva.
18	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jaina temple of Rikhabdevaji.	Its history is involved in obscurity. It has exquisitely sculptured specimens of architectural grace.
19	Do. ...	Do. ...	A step-well ...	According to its inscription it was constructed during the reign of Mahārānā Amara-Simha of Meowar in V. S. 1654 (A. D. 1598)—(Inscription published in Bhavanagar Inscriptionum).
20	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jaina temple of Rana Kapuraji.	This celebrated, splendid temple is an unique specimen of architecture in Rajputana. It was according to its inscription of V. S. 1496 (A. D. 1440), built by Dhanāsāh, during the reign of Rānā Kumbhā. (Inscription published in Bhavnagar Inscriptionum).
21	Do. ...	Nārkū ...	Jaina temple dedicated to Adi-Nāth.	This old, fine edifice possesses an inscription of V. S. 1597 (A. D. 1541) of the reign of Rānā Rāyamalla of Meowar (Published in Bhavnagar Inscriptionum).
22	Do. ...	Do. ...	Temple of Jaikal-Nāth Mahādeva.	Its history is not known, but it is an old and handsome edifice.
23	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jaina temple of Nemi Nāth.	It is richly carved and has an inscription of V. S. 1443.
24	Didwānā ...	Didwānā ...	Mosque ...	Is said to have been built by the Emperor Akbar, it has a well-preserved Arabic inscription.
25	Do. ...	Daultpurā ...	A Copper-plate ...	It was found in the Fort. It is dated Harsha-Samvat 100 (2nd March 706) and belongs to the reign of Bhojadeva I of Kanauj. Published in Epigraphia Indica, Volume V.
26	Jālor ...	Jālor ...	Temple of Jalandhar Nāth.	It is a richly carved and handsome edifice, and was erected by Mahārājā Mān-Singh.

INTEREST IN THE MARWAR STATE.

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether Photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
In daily use ...	Good	Repairs not required ...	Nil.	I (b).
In every day use ...	In state of decay ...	Restoration not desirable	Photo exists.	II (a).
Do. ...	Fair	Repairs not required ...	Nil.	I (b).
Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	"	I (b).
Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	"	I (b).
Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	"	I (b).
Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	"	I (b).
Do. ...	Good	Do. ...	"	I (b).
Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	"	I (b).
Do. ...	Excellent	Do. ...	"	I (b).
In every day use ...	Good	Repairs not required ...	"	I (b).
Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	"	I (b).
Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	"	I (b).
Do. ...	Fair	Do. ...	"	I (b).
It is now in the Historical Office at Jodhpur.	Good	Do. ...	"	I (a).
In daily use ...	Fair	Requires petty repairs...	"	I (a).

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
27	Jálór ...	Jálór ...	A Mosque ...	This three-domed mosque is said to have been built by Allá-nd-din Khilji. It has some Persian inscriptions.
28	Jaswantpurá	Bhiumál ...	Temple of Jag-Swámi	This building is in a state of decay; it has fifteen important inscriptions. Full description given in Bombay Gazetteer, Vol. I.
29	Do. ...	Do. ...	Temple of Chamundá Devi, on the peak of a hill about a mile west of the city.	This old and handsome edifice is fully described in Bombay Gazetteer, Volume I.
30	Do. ...	Chitrodi ...	Temple of Sundá-Mátá on the peak of Sundá hill.	This is a rock cut cave-like temple, and has a hall paved with marble which was constructed according to its inscription, in A.D. 1262, by Chohan Mahárája Chámundarája. It has another long Sanskrit inscription of V.S. 1319 (A.D. 1262).
31	Do. ...	Ratanpur ...	Siva temple ...	It was according to its own inscription built by Puna-pákshadeva a feudatory of Kumárapál of Gujrat.
32	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jaina temple of Párswa-Náth.	Is said to have been built in V.S. 1228 (A.D. 1171), it has two more inscriptions of V.S. 1248 (A.D. 1191) and V.S. 1348 (A.D. 1291).
33	Jodhpur ...	Jodhpur ...	Temple of Kunj Behari.	It was built by Gulabrái, a concubine of Mahárája Vijay Singh; it is the best carved and finest temple in the city.
34	Do. ...	Mandor ...	Cenotaph of Rao Ganga.	It is a handsome edifice at Panch-kunda. Description given in Archaeological Survey Report, Volume XXIII.
35	Do. ...	Do. ...	Cenotaph of Mahárája Ajit Singh.	Description given in the "Jodhpur Guide." Construction commenced by Mahárája Abhay Singh, but it was completed by Mahárája Bhim Singh in A.D. 1797.
36	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dargah of Tanna Peer	It was built during the reign of Mahárája Man Singh, in its court-yard there are some older graves bearing Arabic inscriptions, and also a Sati-tablet bearing the date of V.S. 1226 (A. D. 1169).
37	Do. ...	Ghatayala ...	A stone inscription found in ruins there.	It is a valuable historic record, dated V. S. 918 (A. D. 860), and treats of certain Padihar Chiefs of Mandor (Published in the Royal Asiatic Society Journal for 1895 A.D.).
38	Do. ...	Kaparda ...	Jaina temple.	The history of this old temple remarkable for its great size and admirable carvings is involved in obscurity.
39	Malláni ...	Kiradu ...	A pillar with inscriptions.	It is, dated V. S. 1209 (A. D. 1153) and refers to the reign of Kumarapala of Gujrat. (Published in Bhavanagar Inscriptionum).
40	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jaina Temple ...	It is of unique architectural grace, but stands in a shattered condition. It has an inscription of V. S. 1114 (A. D. 1057).
41	Do. ...	Khed ...	Temple of Ranchhorji	The history of its erection is not known. It has an important inscription, dated V. S. 1666 (A. D. 1609), which shows that Rathor Rao Asthan had thirteen sons.

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether Photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
In daily use ...	Good ...	Repairs not required ...	<i>Nil.</i>	I (b).
Do. ...	Decaying ...	Restoration not desirable.	Plan exists ...	II (b).
Do. ...	Fair ...	Repairs not required ...	<i>Nil.</i>	I (a).
Do. ...	Good ...	Do. ...	"	I (a).
Do. ...	Fair ...	Do. ...	"	I (b).
Do. ...	Good ...	Do. ...	"	I (b).
In every day use ...	Excellent ...	Repairs not required ...	"	I (a).
Not used ...	In state of decay ...	Do. ...	Photo exists ...	I (a).
Do. ...	Good ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I (a).
Is used occasionally...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Nil.</i>	I (b).
Is in the Historic Office at Jodhpur.	Do. ...	Do. ...	"	I (a).
In daily use ...	Excellent ...	Do. ...	"	I (b).
Lying on the spot ...	Fair ...	Repairs not possible ...	"	I (a).
In daily use ...	Decaying ...	Repairs required ...	"	I (b).
Do. ...	Fair ...	Repairs not required ...	"	I (b).

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29	Do. ...	Do. ...	Temple of Chamundá Devi, on the peak of a hill about a mile west of the city.	This old and handsome edifice is fully described in Bombay Gazetteer, Volume I.
30	Do. ...	Chitrodi ...	Temple of Sundá-Mátá on the peak of Sundá hill.	This is a rock cut cave-like temple, and has a hall paved with marble which was constructed according to its inscription, in A.D. 1262, by Chohan Maharája Chámundarája. It has another long Sanskrit inscription of V.S. 1319 (A.D. 1262).
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34	Do. ...	Mandor ...	Cenotaph of Rao Ganga.	It is a handsome edifice at Panch-kunda. Description given in Archaeological Survey Report, Volume XXIII.
35	Do. ...	Do. ...	Cenotaph of Maharája Ajit Singh.	Description given in the "Jodhpur Guide." Construction commenced by Maharája Abhay Singh, but it was completed by Maharája Bhim Singh in A.D. 1797.
36	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dargah of Tauna Peer	It was built during the reign of Maharája Man Singh, in its court-yard there are some older graves bearing Arabic inscriptions, and also a Sati-tablet bearing the date of V.S. 1226 (A. D. 1169).
37	Do. ...	Ghatayala ...	A stone inscription found in ruins there.	It is a valuable historic record, dated V. S. 918 (A. D. 860), and treats of certain Padihar Chiefs of Mandor (Published in the Royal Asiatic Society Journal for 1895 A.D.).
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40	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jaina Temple ...	It is of unique architectural grace, but stands in a shattered condition. It has an inscription of V. S. 1114 (A. D. 1057).
41	Do. ...	Khed ...	Temple of Ranchhorji	The history of its erection is not known. It has an important inscription, dated V. S. 1666 (A. D. 1609), which shows that Rathor Rao Asthan had thirteen sons.

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether Photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
In daily use ...	Good ...	Repairs not required ...	<i>Nil.</i>	I (b).
Do. ...	Decaying ...	Restoration not desirable.	Plan exists ...	II (b).
Do. ...	Fair ...	Repairs not required ...	<i>Nil.</i>	I (a).
Do. ...	Good ...	Do. ...	"	I (a).
Do. ...	Fair ...	Do. ...	"	I (b).
Do. ...	Good ...	Do. ...	"	I (b).
In every day use ...	Excellent ...	Repairs not required ...	"	I (a).
Not used ...	In state of decay ...	Do. ...	Photo exists ...	I (a).
Do. ...	Good ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	I (a).
Is used occasionally...	Do. ...	Do. ...	<i>Nil.</i>	I (b).
Is in the Historic Office at Jodhpur.	Do. ...	Do. ...	"	I (a).
In daily use ...	Excellent ...	Do. ...	"	I (b).
Lying on the spot ...	Fair ...	Repairs not possible ...	"	I (a).
In daily use ...	Decaying ...	Repairs required ...	"	I (b).
Do. ...	Fair ...	Repairs not required ...	"	I (b).

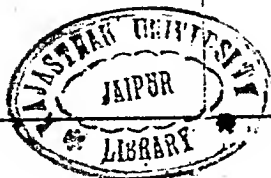
No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
42	Merta	Merta	Mosque of Akbar	This lofty and noteworthy mosque is said to have been built by Akbar. Its minarets are very handsome and it has some inscriptions.
43	Do.	Phalodhi	Jaina Temple of Parswanath.	Its history is not known but it is a handsome, lofty edifice, and an annual fair is held there.
44	Nagaur	Nagaur	A famous cave	Claimed by Hindus and Musalmans as a place of retreat for their former Saints. It has a Hindi and an Arabic inscriptions. (Archaeological Survey Report, Volume XXIII).
45	Do.	Do.	Temple of Murlidhar.	This is a large, handsome, old temple. It has a Sanskrit inscription, and is described in Archaeological Survey Report, Volume XXIII.
46	Do.	Do.	Temple of Brahmani-Mátá.	It is a very nice building, has many sculptured pillars and three inscriptions. Descriptive account given in the Archaeological Survey Report, Volume XXIII.
47	Do.	Do.	Mosque of Shams Khan.	It was built by Shams Khan. Full description given in Archaeological Survey Report, Volume XXIII.
48	Do.	Do.	Atarkiñ-kí-Dargah...	Is said to have been built by Saint Atarkiñ, and according to its inscription it was repaired by the Emperor Mahommed, in A. H. 630. (Archaeological Survey Report, Volume XXIII.)
49	Do.	Kathoti	Mosque of Akbar	Is said to have been built by Akbar, it has a Persian inscription.
50	Do.	Do.	Dargah of Shamsah-Peer, a Saint.	Is said to have been built by the Saint. It has some Arabic inscriptions.
51	Do.	Manglod	Temple of Dadhmat-Mátá.	Is said to have been built 2,000 years ago. It has an inscription of Valabhi Samvat 239 (A. D. 604) which records its repairs during the reign of a King Dhuh-lana. This is the oldest inscription yet discovered in Marwar.
52	Pali	Pali	Temple of Somanath.	Is said to have been built by Mahárájá Kumárapala of Gujrat, whose name and the date of Vikram year 1200 are legible in an inscription there. Full account and plan given in Archaeological Survey Report, Volume XXIII.
53	Do.	Do.	Jaina Temple of Nau-lakhá.	Is a very nice specimen of ancient architecture; its full account is given in Archaeological Survey Report, Volume XXIII.
54	Sanchoore	Sanchoore	Mounds of ruins	Among the ruins massive bricks and large blocks of stones richly sculptured are found.
55	Shco	Bisumbdi	Four stone inscriptions	The inscriptions are dated V.S. 1193, 1230, 1726 and 1853.
56	Siwana	Siwana	Cenotaph of Rathor Kalla Raimaloti.	This old edifice is within the walls of the fort.
57	Sojat	Auwa	Temple of Kameswar Mahadeva.	This is a very nice specimen of ancient architectural grace, is said to have been built by Raja Gandharvasena. It has four inscriptions, dated V. S. 1129, 1132, 1168 and 1260.

Custody or present use.	Present State of Preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	Remarks.
In daily use ...	Good	Repairs not required ...	Photo exists ...	I (b).
Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Nil.	I (b).
Not used ...	Do.	Do. ...	"	I (b).
In every-day use ...	Do.	Do. ...	Plan exists ...	I (b).
Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Plan exists ...	I (b).
Is sometimes used ...	Decaying	Do. ...	Do. ...	I (b).
Is in use	Good	Do. ...	Plan and photo exist.	I (b).
In daily use ...	Do.	Do. ...	Nil.	I (b).
Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	"	I (b).
Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	"	I (b).
Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Plan exists ...	I (b).
In every-day use ...	Excellent	Repairs not required ...	Plan exists ...	I (b).
Not used	Decaying	Repairs or restoration are not possible.	Nil.	III.
Do.	Fair	Repairs not required ...	"	I (a).
Do.	Do.	Do. ...	"	I (a).
In every-day use ...	Good	Do. ...	"	I (b).

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
1	Bundi State ...	Bundi ...	Chhatar Mahal Palace and other adjoining Palaces.	Built by His Highness Maharao Raja Shatroosalji, Samvat 1701 (A.D. 1644).
2	Do. ...	Do. ...	Moti Mahal Palace in the city.	Built by His Highness Maharao Raja Bhao Singhji when he was heir-apparent, Samvat 1702 (A.D. 1645).
3	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nathawatji-ki-Baori in Purani Bundi.	Built by Her Highness the Maharani Nathawatniji Sahiba, wife of H. H. Maharao Raja Anirudhsinghji and mother of His Highness Maharao Raja Budhsinghji, Samvat 1757 (A.D. 1700).
4	Do. ...	Do. ...	"Sundar Ghat" on the embankment of "Naolakha Tank" in the city.	Built by Sundar Shobhaji, the purdayat (concubine) of H. H. Maharao Raja Vishnu Singhji, Samvat 1867 (A.D. 1810).
5	Do. ...	Do. ...	"Chhatrī-Chourasi Thambon-ki" (cenotaph of 84 pillars)	Built by Dhābāi Deo Karan, foster-brother of H. H. Maharao Raja Anirudh Singhji, Samvat 1740 (A.D. 1683).
6	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sabirān-Dhāe-kā-Kund in Purani Bundi.	Built by the foster-mother of His Highness Moharao Raja Bhao Singhji, Samvat 1711 (A.D. 1654).
7	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshār Bāgh ...	In this garden are cremated the bodies of the Chiefs and their families when they die; and it contains many beautiful cenotaphs (chhatries) that have been erected in memory of the deceased Chiefs. This garden was laid out by H. H. Maharao Raja Ratansinghji, son of Bhojji, and grandson of Maharaja Surjanji who (Surjanji) got Benares as a present from the King, and who built Rajnandir Palace, etc., in Benares, Samvat 1636 (A.D. 1579).
8	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shikar Burj, Kund and Building, etc.	H. H. Maharao Raja Umedsinghji abdicated in favor of his son at the age of 42; and having considered Shikar Burj a sacred place, built there a <i>residence</i> , etc., where he passed the remainder of his life in Divine worship and retirement, Samvat 1832 (A.D. 1775).
9	Do. ...	Do. ...	Phool Sāgar Garden...	This garden was laid out by Phoollataji, the khawās (concubine) of H. H. Maharao Raja Bhojji, Samvat 1659 (A.D. 1602). This garden is named after her.
10	Do. ...	"Keshorai Patan"	Temple on the bank of the river "Chambal," dedicated to God "Keshoraiji."	The place "Jumboodweep" on the bank of the river "Chambal" near Patan being one of sanctity and pilgrimage from a religious point of view, this temple was built thereon by H. H. Maharao Raja Shatroosalji in the Samvat 1698 (A.D. 1641); but he having been killed fighting in a battle near Dholpur, the idol of god "Keshoraiji" was established in the temple by his son, H. H. Maharao Raja Bhao Singhji with due ceremonies.

Custody or present use.	Present State of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether photographs, drawings, or plans of the building exist.	REMARKS.
In the use of His Highness the Maharao Raja.	Good condition	Not necessary	Photographs exist.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
People draw water from it for drinking purposes.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
People bathe here ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
No use except that it represents local architecture.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	About two miles from the city on the southern side.
People bathe in this Kund.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Is used for cremation of Chiefs and their families who die.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	About three miles from the city on the north-east.
This place is held sacred by the people, who on certain religious occasions go and bathe in the river and kund at that place.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	About three miles from the city on the north-east near No. (7).
It is the summer residence of H. H. the Maharao Raja.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Four miles from the city on the north-west.
Sacred temple dedicated to "Keshorajji."	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	This temple is worth seeing. It is about 22 miles from the city of Bundion the south-east, the road being kutcha; while from Kotah it is about seven miles on the north-east and the road is pucca.

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
Class I—A.				
1	Bikaner	Bikaner	The Tekri	This is the Cenotaph of Rao Bikaji, the founder of the State. Rao Bikaji died in Samvat 1561 (1504 A.D.) At that time the Cenotaph was built of red stone, but since then it has been re-erected of marble. It lies close to the city on the south-west side of it.
2	Bikaner	Devikund	The Cenotaphs of the Maharajas of Bikaner.	This is a series of Cenotaphs built on the ashes of the late Maharajas. The first one of Maharaja Kalyan Singh was commenced in Samvat 1630 (1573 A.D.) The place is situated five miles to the east of the city.
3	Suratgarh	Hanumangarh...	The Fort (also known as the Bhatner Fort.)	The Fort has attained historical celebrity from its position on the direct route of invasion from Central Asia to India. It was built in the time of Changuz Khan Halaku, and occupies an area of 52 bighas. It was taken by Khetsi Kandhlot in 1527 A.D. In 1800 A.D. it was attacked by the adventurer George Thomas, to whom it capitulated after the ramparts had been breached. He did not hold it long, however, and it eventually reverted to the State of Bikaner. It is about 150 miles to the north of Bikaner, and is also called Hanumangarh, because it was finally taken over by the State on a Tuesday, which is sacred to Hanuman, the monkey god.
Class I.—B.				
4	Bikaner	Bikaner	The temple of Bhandasar.	This temple was built in Samvat 1525 (1468 A.D.), before Bikaner was founded. It was commenced by Bhandu Oswal in the 14th century A. V., and was completed by his daughter after his death. It is situated in the city to the south-west.
5	Bikaner	Desnok	The temple of Karniji.	The temple was commenced in Samvat 1565 (1508 A.D.) by Karniji herself, who was born in Samvat 1444 (1387 A.D.), and died in Samvat 1595 (1538 A.D.) As Karniji is considered to have helped the foundations of the State, the shrine is held in great reverence. The place is to the south of Bikaner at a distance of about 16 miles.
6	Reni	Goga Meri	The Gogameri	Gogaji, who was born in Samvat 1273 (1216 A.D.) was a Chohan Rajput, and was in possession of a portion of Tahsil Rajgarh and its surrounding area. His headquarters was Dadrewa. He killed his step-brothers in Samvat 1312 (1255 A.D.), and some say that he himself was killed here afterwards, while others say that he buried himself alive in the ground. People from far and near gather here every year on Bhandon Bud and Sud 9th. It is believed that persons visiting the shrine of the saint enjoy immunity from snake bites. During the whole month of Bhandon, a big cattle fair is held here every year. Gogameri is situated to the north-east of Bikaner at a distance of about 130 miles.



Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
Is in possession of the State.	Good condition ...	Repairs not required ...	<i>Nil.</i>	
Is in possession of the State.	Good condition ...	Repairs not required ...	Do.	
Is in possession of the State.	Is in dilapidated condition	Repairs required ...	Do.	
In charge of Oswals.	In good condition ...	Repairs not required ...	Do.	
In charge of a priest.	In good condition ...	Repairs not required ...	Do.	
In charge of a priest.	In good condition ...	Repairs not required ...	Do.	

LIST OF OBJECTS OF ANTIQUARIAN

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
<p style="text-align: center;">CLASS I.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Class I.—A.</p>				
1	Kotah ...	Kotah ...	His Highness the Durbar's Palace.	In 1321 A.D. Raja Jit Singhji of Bundi fought with and killed one Kotia, a Bhil Chief of Akalgarh, on the spot where the Palace stands. In commemoration of the victory the Chief set up the effigy of the Bhil Chief and that of the god Bhairon. In about 1632 A.D., during the reign of Shah Jahan, Rao Madho Singh, son of Rao Ratan Singhji of Bundi, having seen a pack of seven wolves and one sheep grazing together amicably on the place where the said Kotia Bhil was killed, thought it an auspicious place for his Capital, built the Palace thereon and set up his Gaddi on the spot where the beasts were grazing together, and the city was called after the name of the Bhil.
2	Do. ...	Nanta ...	Palace ...	This picturesque edifice was commenced by Jhala Zalim Singh, Minister of Kotah, and completed by his son, Madho Singh.
3	Do. ...	Borkhandi ...	Bridge ...	Was constructed in 1818 over the Chandarvi river, with the booty from the Pindaras; during the time of Col. Tod, Political Officer, Rajputana. The main road from Kotah to Baran passes over this bridge.
4	Do. ...	Mukandwára ...	Gate ...	Constructed during the rule of Maharao Mukand Singhji of Kotah, and hence is called after his name.
5	Do. ...	Gagron ...	Fort ...	It is said that this old and strong Fort, 20 miles from Darra, at the confluence of the Kalisind and Ahu rivers, was built with the loot of "Tij Fair" at Ranthambor, by Raja Wanchla, and completed by his son, Gunga, who was killed while resisting Mahomed Gazni in 1024 A.D. During the rule of Maharao Umed Singhji of Kotah, Jhala Zalim Singh repaired and fortified it.
6	Do. ...	Shergarh ...	Fort ...	According to tradition two brothers, Dhaneria, Rajputs, while ploughing found a touch-stone which turned lumps of iron into gold, and with the wealth thus obtained built the Fort, and took possession of the neighbouring ilaqua. They took <i>Pans</i> and <i>Dantas</i> , etc. (agricultural iron tools and plough-shares, etc.) as rent.
7	Do. ...	Do. ...	Haveli of Amir Khan.	A large and spacious building built by Amir Khan a free-booter, who afterwards became the Nawab of Tonk.
8	Do. ...	Manohar Thana	Fort ...	This Fort, situated at the confluence of the Kali Khad and the Parwar, had been in the possession of Bhil Chiefs from the time of Raja Bhoj to that of Bhim Singhji, the 7th Chief of Kotah, who annexed it to his State in the beginning of the 18th century.

INTEREST IN THE KOTAH STATE.

20

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable or possible.	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
In the use of His Highness the Durbar of Kotah.	In good order	Kept in repair	Photographs exist ...	Jit Singhji, the 3rd Raja of Bundi, was the grandson of Deo Singhji, the founder of the Bundi State, who was a Jagirdar of Bimaodah, now in Udaipur.
In the possession of the Kotah State.	Good	In good repair	<i>Nil.</i>	
In charge of P. W. D., Kotah.	Good	In good repair	<i>Nil.</i>	
In the possession of the Kotah State.	Good ... ..	.....	Photographs exist.	In 1804 A. D. British Forces under Col. Monson attacked that of Jaswant Rao Holkar, and encamped in the Darra Pass. In the battle that was fought between the rivers Amjhar and Ahu, near Suket, the British Force sustained a reverse and had to retire. In this battle the Jagirdar of Koela with many Hada Rajputs was killed. Rajrana Zalim Singh rendered help to Col. Monson.
In the possession of the Kotah State.	Fair	Kept in repair by the State.	<i>Nil.</i>	
In the possession of the State.	Fair	Kept in repair by Raj ...	<i>Nil.</i>	
Do.	Fair	Do. do. ...	<i>Nil.</i>	
Do.	Fair	Do. do. ...	<i>Nil.</i>	Chakra Sain was the last Bhil Raja of the place.

LIST OF OBJECTS OF ANTIQUARIAN

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
9	Kotah ...	Nahargarh ...	Fortress ...	Was built by one Nahar Singh a Rathor Raja, who embraced the Mahommedan religion to save his possessions from the encroachments of the Musalmans, and was since then called Nahardil. The town is still called after his name.
10	Do. ...	Shahabad ..	Fort ..	Was built in St. 1577 (1520 A. D.) by Raja Mukatman of Saijanpur, who was in the 17th generation from Raja Hamir Singh of Ranthambor and in the 7th from Sarangdeo Raja of Saijanpur.
Class I.—B.				
11	Do. ...	Kansuan ...	Temple ...	Is a very ancient strneture, five miles east of Kotah, and is said to have been built by Raja Karan of Gujrat, who, after his defeat by Alla-ud-din Khilji, King of Delhi, was wandering from place to place.
12	Do. ...	Gagron ...	Durgah Mithe Shah	In 1300 A. D. one Hamid-ud-din, alias Mithe Shah of Kanoj, was deputed to preach Islam here by Alla-ud-din Khilji, while the latter was retreating to Delhi after bombarding the Fort of Gagron. Hamid-ud-din held a religious controversy with Bholanath and others (Kanphata Jogis), turned them out, built the Durgah, and was finally buried in it according to his will.
13	Do. ..	Mau ...	Mosque ...	Was built by a Mahommedan Military Officer while Dip Singh Khinchi ruled here.
14	Do. ...	Taraj ...	Bhambhakdeo ...	A "Shiva Pindi," sheltered by a projecting rock above, is placed high on a crag overlooking the bank of the Chhapi river, and a staircase of numerous flights of steps leads to it. A miracle is attached to it. When one going up there claps his hands over and over again and utters a shrill sound of "Bam Bam" for 15 minutes, a few drops of water trickles down from the rock. The landscape around is very inviting. It derives its name Bhambhakdeo from "Bam Bam."
15	Do. ..	Ramgarh ...	Temple of Goddess Kishnaeeji.	Jhala Zalim Singh, Minister of Kotah, constructed the temple, and replaced the image therein of Devi on the Ramgarh hill, where the said goddess had before been worshipped. There is a staircase of 750 steps to go up to it.
16	Do. ...	Shahabad ...	Mosque	Aurangzeb, the Emperor of Delhi, had it built under the management of Makbul Daroga.

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable or possible.	Whether photographs, plans or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
In the possession of the State.	Fair	Kept in repair by the State	Photographs exist. ...	To Baji Rao Peshwa when leading an attack on Delhi in 1639 A. D. Maharao Durjan Salji, the 9th Chief of Kotah supplied provisions and ammunition, and in return for these services the Peshwa made over to him the town and the fortress of Nahargarh, having wrested it from the Rathore Raja, a descendant of Nahardil.
Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Nil.</i>	During the rule of Maharao Umed Singh the 13th Raja of Kotah, Jhala Zalim Singh, usurped the Fort and the ilaqua from the priests of the Maharaja of Gwalior (Jagirdars of the place.)
In charge of a Pujari, who receives a Jagir from the State.	Do.	Not in need of repairs ...	<i>Nil.</i>	
In the possession of the Khadims (religious attendants) of the place who receive a Jagir from the State.	Do.	Kept in repair by the Khadims.	<i>Nil.</i>	
In charge of a Mullah	Good	Not in need of repair. ...	<i>Nil.</i>	
In public use ...	Fair	Do. ... ..	... ..
In charge of the Pujaris appointed by the State.	Good	Do. ... ..	.....	The scenery of the Ramgarh Horse-shoe hill with a tank in its basin is charming.
In the possession of the Mullahs.	Do.	Kept in repair.	<i>Nil.</i>	Sher Shah of Delhi attacked Raja Mukatman, and a battle was fought on the Thana hill, but the affair ended in a truce between the parties. In memory of it the town was called Sula-habad, which was subsequently changed into Shahabad by Aurangzeb.

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
17	Kotah ...	Chandkheri (close to Khanpur)	Chand Purbhoo Ji Temple	A fortified Jain temple built in St. 1746 (1689 A. D.) by Kishan Das, son of Rorudas of Sangod.
18	Do. ...	Nagda ...	Temple ...	A very old Shiv Temple, but no historical account as to its construction is forthcoming.
19	Do. ...	Charehoman ...	Mahadeo Temple ...	A Mahadeo Temple, but who built it and when have not been ascertained.
20	Do. ...	Kotah ...	Two Samadhs (sacred tombs)	These two fortified compounds, built by Mohkamgir and other Gushains in St. 1852 (1795 A.D.) on the right bank of the Chambal, contain several Samadhs (Hindu tombs). Within one of them are two beautiful images of Nadia (Shiv's bull) and Parbati his wife.
21	Do. ...	Do. ...	Two temples, Charbhujaji and Padamnabhji.	Nice and ancient buildings near His Highness the Durbar's Palace, built by Jaskaran and Shiokaran, Gujars by caste, and known as <i>Dhabais</i> in the time of Maharao Durjan Salji of Kotah.
CLASS II.				
22	Do. ...	Rampur ...	Palace ...	Was built by a Khinchi Rajput Raja some 300 years ago.
23	Do. ...	Dara ...	Palace ...	Was built by Maharao Mukand Singhji of Kotah for his concubine named Abba, by caste a Mini, on the top of a hill, whence she could see her father's cottage. Her strength and beauty had won the heart of the Maharao Sahib, who was also a robust and well-built prince.
24	Do. ...	Mair ...	Palaces ...	Built by Raja Dip Singh Khinchi Rajput in 1100 A. D. The town was desolated in a battle fought between his descendant Pirthi Singh and his mother's brother, who resided at Suket, for the possession of a horse owned by the latter.
25	Do. ...	Atru ...	Temple ...	It is said that one Bhainsa Shah, a millionaire of Kishanbilas, built the temple of skilfully engraved and sculptured stones without using mortar. A Military Officer of Aurangzeb had it pulled down while he was retreating from the invasion of the Deccan. Several bauris and wells were built of its fallen material, and a huge heap of stones is still lying there. The scenery round the place is good.
26	Do. ...	Kishanbilas ...	Temples and Chhatris.	The Pandu Raja Yudisthir is said to have founded the town in memory of the <i>Mahabharat</i> , and termed it after the name of Sri Krishna. These temples and Chhatris are also said to have then been built. The cause of their ruin is said to be that a certain Musalman Governor of Ranthambor fell in love with the daughter of Bhainsa Shah, whom he attacked and killed. The daughter thereupon drowned herself in a whirlpool of the Bilasi (the place is still called "Kannyadeh") to avoid falling into the hands of the conqueror. The Governor depopulated the town and demolished the temples in revenge at his disappointment.
27	Do. ...	Ramgarh and Railawan.	Forts ...	One Gangu, a Khinchi Raja, was in possession of the towns at the time when Deo Singhji established the Bundi State. The forts are said to have been built by that Khinchi Raja.

Custody or Present use.	Present State of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable or possible.	Whether photographs, plans or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
In charge of a Saraogi Pujari.	Good	Not in need of repairs ...	<i>Nil.</i>	
In charge of a Pujari,	Do	Do.	<i>Nil.</i>	
.....	
In charge of Gushains	Good.	Not in need of repair	<i>Nil.</i>	Mohakamgir and others were disciples of Bishangir and Bagatgir. The latter being wealthy money lenders were called here by Jhala Zalim Singh from Ujjain to open their monetary transactions.
In charge of Pujaris who are paid by the State	In bad repair	In need of repair ..	<i>Nil.</i>	
Not used	In a dilapidated condition	Repairs not necessary ...	<i>Nil.</i>	
Not used	In a dilapidated condition	Repairs not necessary ...	Photographs exist.	
Do.	In bad repair	Preservation desirable ..	Do.	One of the Palaces was once repaired at the cost of the State. Raja Bhim Singhji of Kotah annexed it to his State.
Do.	In ruins	Restoration is impossible	<i>Nil.</i>	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Photographs exist ...	One of the Chhatris with its pillars and roof is hewn from an entire rock.
Do.	The Railawan Fort is in bad repair and the Ramgarh one in ruins.	Restoration is impossible	Do.	Jughar Singhji, Jagirdar of Kotra, and son of Rao Madho Singhji, the 1st Chief of Kotah, usurped Ramgarh and Railawan from one of the descendants of Gangu Khinchi, and annexed them to his jagir.

LIST OF OBJECTS OF ANTIQUARIAN

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
28	Kotah	Ramgarh ...	Bhand-deora Temple	It is an old and Picturesque temple, and said to have been built in the time of Gangu Khinchi. From the pictures carved in its stones it appears to have been built and possessed by the worshippers of the goddess "Shakti."
29	Do.	Shahabad ...	Inderpole Sismahal, etc.	Were built by Raja Indermum, the fourth in descent from Mukatman of Saijanpur.
30	Do.	Saijanpur (in ruins)	Shesnag Temple and a Palace	In 1408 A. D. Raja Sarangdeo, who was in the 10th generation from Raja Hamir Singh of Ranthambor, populated the town and built the buildings therein.
31	Do.	Taraj	Bhimgarh (Fort) ...	Was built during the rule of Bhim Singhji, the 7th Chief of Kotah, on the Parwan River, between Taraj and Sarthal as a retreat for his troops and as a store house, while he attacked the territories adjoining Manohar Thana.

LIST OF OBJECTS OF ANTIQUARIAN

No.	District and Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.
1	Biana The ancient burial ground known as the Pirana.	Mohamedan tombs	The inscriptions on the tombs and other records supply the history.	Ground not used for burials at present; it is entirely neglected.	Many of the buildings are dilapidated, but they are all still susceptible of preservation by timely repair. The tombstones are mostly perfect. The damage is due chiefly to the rusting of iron cramps and to earthworms below the foundations. The further dilapidation of the larger buildings should certainly be arrested. The whole of the burial ground should be placed under observation and care.
2	Biana and the close neighbourhood on both banks of the Gambliin River.	Mohamedan tombs baoris, mosques, wells, etc.	Do.	Neglected	Do.

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
Not used	In bad repair	Preservation is desirable...	<i>Nil.</i>	
Do.	In bad repair	Preservation is desirable...	Do.	
Do.	In a dilapidated condition	Restoration is impossible, but preservation is required.	Do.	
Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	

INTEREST IN THE BHARATPUR STATE.

Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether photographs plans or drawings of building exist.	REMARKS.
<i>Nil</i>	No photographs exist, but it is intended to take some of the principal tombs.	In the Pirana 2,122 grade-stones ("tamizát") have been constructed. These are mostly inscribed with texts only. There are also 22 large domed tombs and 17 smaller domes and 64 mosques. The larger tombs and other buildings are profusely inscribed. Copies of the principal inscriptions have been taken recently under the Executive Engineer's direction. There are 14 "baoris" or water reservoirs. The dates of the inscriptions range from the 12th to the 16th century A.D. The Executive Engineer is engaged in preparing a list of the principal buildings, and it is intended to complete a description with photographs. The principal tombs in the Pirana are the "Gumbad Bajna" (or "Teli ki Kotaha") (1397 A.D.), the "Hoz Qatar ki Chhatri" (time of Sikandar Lodi). The "Khanga" of Sheikh Sadulla. There is also the reputed tomb of Abu Bakr, who took Biana in 1046 A.D. for Mahmud of Ghazni. Owing to the proximity of the red sand-stone quarries the material of the buildings is excellent. The architecture is simple and dignified and the old carving and workmanship excellent.
Do.	Do.	The following are noteworthy :— <p>(a) A "Kund" or "Baori" known as the "Jhalra" is situated near the Muski Bund, built in the time of Qutb-ud-din 1301 A.D.</p> <p>(b) Another is in the Nolakha Bagh, built in the time of Sikandar Lodi.</p> <p>(c) There is a fine baori and other buildings at Brimbád near Biana. These were built in the 7th year of the Emperor Jehangir.</p> <p>(d) There is an ancient mosque and graveyard, near an old breached reservoir embankment, known as Kamal Hoz. The place is known as the burial place of one Pir Mustafa, and is in high repute for pilgrimage.</p>

LIST OF OBJECTS OF ANTIQUARIAN

No.	District and Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.
3	Biana town ...	Gateways, Musjids, old houses, etc.	Built at various times during Mohamedan occupation as indicated by inscriptions.	The Tehsil officials have charge of them.	In fair preservation.
4	Biana west ...	Ookha Mundir ...	The old Jain temple is said to have been built by the daughter of Raja Sursen.	In the custody of the Tehsildar. There is a Mahant or Pujari paid by the State.	Utterly neglected and much damaged by wilful disfigurement.
5	Biana town (west)	Ruined Minár ...	The history of it is inscribed; part of the inscription is lost.	...	The top half of the Minár has fallen, and the remaining half is much damaged by the rusting of the iron clamps.
6	Secundra, village near Biana and on the road from Biana to Seeundra.	Remains of a city of the 16th century, old houses, gateways, mosques, tombs, baoris, etc.	Inscriptions supply the history.	The village is inhabited. Old buildings are neglected.	In fair preservation.
7	Biana Fort, near Sceundra, at the foot of the Fort within the circumvallation of the same.	Deserted town known as Talehti-ki-abadi.	Do.	Do.	Do.
8	Biana Fort ...	Various Mohamedan buildings of the 15th century. Baradari, Masjid, Idgah, Dargah, &c.	Do.	Old buildings are neglected.	In fair preservation.
9	Do. ...	Minár ...	Profusely inscribed. Built by Dand Khan in 1054 A.D.	None.	The upper half has fallen and the lower threatens to do so.
10.	Do. ...	Bhim Lal ...	A monolith inscribed in Pali character.	Do.	Perfect ...
11	Do. ...	An ancient Rajput castle (Bijai Mundir) or fortified enclosure, containing several buildings.	These buildings are attributed to the Rajput Prince, Bijey Pal.	Not guarded ...	Fair ...
12	Umraidpur, near Biana.	Sati memorials ...	Not investigated ...	...	In good preservation.

Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether photographs plans or drawings of building exist.	REMARKS.
It is necessary to prevent some of the buildings from being wantonly damaged or dismantled. Tombs and mosques are usually not violated, but all other buildings are liable to be auctioned and broken up for rubbish unless they are registered and inspected occasionally.	No photographs have yet been taken, and there are no plans.	The gateway was built by Salim Shah in the 16th century. The old houses are interesting and well built. They should be carefully preserved and occupied. Various interesting antiquities could no doubt be discovered by search. There is an old house belonging to Ram Pershad Jat in which there is a stone inscribed with Pali characters, and there is another ancient inscribed stone in the Biana treasury, which has been used by the Peshkar for grinding tobacco.
Dilapidation should be arrested and damage prevented.	<i>Nil.</i>	A very ancient and interesting building. The site was originally occupied by a Jain temple, parts of which remain in good preservation, but the greater part of it has been reconstructed as a mosque. There is an inscribed stone, apparently taken from another building, embedded in the plinth of one of the old walls. The temple was converted into a mosque by Ibrahim Shah, son of Sikandar Lodi, in 1609 A.D., and it is now again used as a temple. Several of the Mohamedan inscriptions have been filled with plaster, but can be rendered legible. This building and many others at Biana are valuable for comparison with others of the same date at Delhi and elsewhere.
Further dilapidation can be and should be arrested.	<i>Nil.</i>	The "Minár" was built by Ibrahim Shah, son of Sikandar Lodi, in 1609 A.D., for the purpose of calling to prayer. It is similar to the Minár in the Biana Fort.
Further dilapidation can be and should be arrested	.....	The village is named after Sikandar Lodi, and most of the old buildings are memorials of his ruling family, as indicated by the inscriptions.
Do.	.....	The deserted town is in the west side of the Fort. It contains a very fine baori, a masjid, and gateway, with inscriptions relating to the 16th century. The bazar and other houses are of no antiquarian interest.
Further dilapidation can be and should be arrested.	... ..
It is in urgent need of support to prevent its collapse.	.....	The inscriptions are interesting.
<i>Nil.</i>	Rubbings have been taken at various times.	No record exists in the State of the decipherment of the inscription.
Dilapidation can be arrested.	.....	On the summit of a hill overlooking the pass through the Gambhir valley. "Bijai Mandir" "Mandirgarh" was the stronghold of the Rajput Prince, who defended Biana against Abu Bakr of Kandahar.
.....

No.	District and Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.
13	Rupbas ... (a) Bhimsen-ki-lat, (b) Gili Dunda-ki-lat. (c) LO LAT.	...	These names have been given to the stones, but they appear to have been quarried recently. One is certainly modern.	...	...
14	Rupbas ...	Colossal figures, Dhaofi-ka-mundir.	It is very difficult to get any clear account locally of the history or meaning of the figures.	There are priests in charge of the temple.	Perfect
15	Do. ...	Budhfi-ki-murat...	...	...	...
16	Kama ...	Old temple known as Chaurassi Khamb.	...	It is in the custody of the Tahsil authorities, but it has been neglected and disfigured.	Fair
17	Ingini-ka-qila near Pabashi.	...	...	...	...
18	Alipur, near rasha Kho.	...	...	...	...
19	Khanwa ...	...	...	...	...
20	Pabashi ...	Ancient mosque ...	Not yet investigated	...	In good preservation
21	Rupbas, Pergunnab, Rupbas Town.	Old palace and tank	Said to have been built by the Emperor Akbar. Undoubtedly of that period.	The buildings are used for a tahsil, dispensary, rest house, etc.	Fair but neglected.
22	Rupbas ...	Houses and gateways in the town and some detached buildings in the neighbourhood.	...	...	...

Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether photographs, plans or drawings of building exist.	REMARKS.
.....	These are large pieces of stone removed from the neighbouring quarries. Their archaeological interest is probably spurious, an explanation of their existence being that the stone was quarried and cut to size for use in some building, and then left at the quarries for want of transport; nevertheless it is a fact that the names noted for the stones are current, and, as they have been registered by the Archaeological Department as antiquities, they are here included. The stones are cut and shaped for pillars, and similar pillars have been lately supplied and fixed in a temple at Brindaban.
Not necessary	Inside the temple, a small building of no interest, there are four figures cut out of the solid rock of which the hill is formed. There is a tower on the hill close by. One figure 19 ft. long is called Reoti. One 20 ft. long Dhaoji. One 14½ ft. long Narainji, and the smallest 7½ ft. long only, Choti Laehminarain. They are attended by figures of their wives and children. On the Narainji figure the date Sambat 1666 (A.D. 1599) is inscribed. There is an illegible inscription on the Dhaoji figure. The date Sambat 1898 (A.D. 1841) is on the smallest.
.....	The two smaller figures are probably modern, and it is not likely that any of them are previous to the reign of the Emperor Aurangzeb.
.....	An idol 11'-9" long found 2½ miles to the north of Rupbas. There is an illegible inscription. The date of it appears to be Sambat 1211.
It is desirable to prevent dilapidation and wilful disfigurement.	This is a very interesting ancient building. It is a Jain temple converted into a mosque, and now used again as a temple. There is an inscription or "bijak" of a later period built into one of the walls, and there are several stones of older temples in the walls.
.....	There are ancient shrines at these places, but as they are small and are not distinguished by any very remarkable features or inscriptions it seems unnecessary to describe them. They appear to be of Jain origin.
.....
.....	This is an old well, as maintained in the Archaeological Department Report.
.....	A small building without ornament or inscription, but interesting and worthy of notice. It is very ancient.
These buildings are capable of being fully restored at slight expense, and their complete restoration is desirable, both on account of their historical interest and for present use.	No plans or photographs are at present available.	There is an inscription on the tank. The buildings consist of a baradari, diwan khas, zenana, mahal, etc., etc., enclosed by a wall with gateways on three sides, and facing the tank on the other side.
.....	The inscriptions noted in the Archaeological statement have not been found. There are no buildings of much interest outside the palace. There are some stone platforms in the adjacent jungle said to have been made for the Emperor to shoot from.

No.	District and Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.	Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.
23	Nuggar ...	Ancient Mohame- dan tombs.	These are the tombs of men of some note, whose name and history can be as- certained by en- quiry.	...	...
24	Nandbhai ...	Ancient Mohame- dan tombs.	...	...	...

The following is a note of some interesting buildings in the Bharatpur State, which may be considered

1. The old palaces at Bharatpur:—
2. The Palace and Fort at Kumher, the Jalmahal.
3. Badan Singh's Mahal in the Fort at Dig.
4. The "Bhawans" or pavilion palaces at Dig, built by Suraj Mull.
5. Several houses at Dig of the same age.
6. Rup Singh's Chhatri at Dig.
7. Churaman's Kacheri at Sinseni.
8. The ruins at Jatoli Thun, the first stronghold of the Jats.
9. The Chhatri of Holker's son killed at Kumhar.

LIST OF OBJECTS OF ANTIQUARIAN

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
1	Tehsil Mandrel, Karauli.	Nineteen miles from Karauli.	Fort Mandrel ...	The fort and town of Mandrel is 19 miles from Karauli. The fort stands upon an isolated hill which rises abruptly from a level plain. This was the first important stronghold acquired in modern times by the Karauli family, but it is said to have been originally built in prehistoric times by a Jadon. It is provided with tanks and mosques. A garrison of nearly three hundred men hold it under a Killedar or Commandant of the fort.
2	Tehsil Machil- pur, Karauli.	Twenty miles from Karauli.	Tamangarh ...	This old and ruined fort is a place of some interest, as having been founded by Maharaja Taman Pal, who here established himself after the expulsion of his family from Biana in the Bharatpur territory. The fort stands on a hill, difficult of approach, but it and all the old buildings within are in ruins. A gate called the Jagan Pal is the most complete portion of the remains. They are now the haunts of panthers, tigers and other ferocious animals. A solitary Hindu hermit used to reside there, but he died a few years ago.
3	Tehsil Utgir, Karauli.	Eight miles west of Ka- rauli.	Fort Bahadurpur ...	Eight miles west of Karauli. The village derives its name from Bahadur, the son of Gopal Das, one of the Maharajas of Karauli, who is said to have lived in the fourteenth century. On the side opposite to the village is a rather spacious fort containing a palace, temple and bazar, all now deserted and ruined. The fort was built by Maharaja Gopal Das. He also built a temple called Gopal Mandir within the fort, and deposited an idol, which he had brought from Daulatabad.
4	Huzur Tehsil, Karauli.	Twelve miles south-west of Karauli.	Kaila Devi Kund ...	The shrine of Kaila Devi lies about twelve miles south-west of Karauli. The temple of the Devi is a place of interest and sanctity to the Hindus. There are some tanks and boaris (large wells), but beyond their being the works of pious Ranis, no interest is attached to them.

INTEREST IN THE BHARATPUR STATE.

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Whether restoration is desirable or possible.	Whether photographs, plans or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
.....
.....

to be not sufficiently ancient or historical to be termed Archæological or Antiquarian.

10. The palace at Kama formerly belonging to the Jaipur State.
11. A "Kund" and temple at Kama.
12. The palace and buildings in the fort at Weir.
13. The Safed Mahal and Lal Mahal at Weir.
14. Chhatris and an old house at Alena.
15. An old tomb at Sikri.
16. A deserted city at Khori at Pahari.
17. Hafelis at Balkhora and Jurera in the Kama District.
18. The Ballabgarh Fort, Forts at Hathori O. V. Jhaj, Badangarh, Alipur, etc.

INTEREST IN THE KARAU LI STATE.

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable or possible.	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
Under the charge of the Commandant of the fort.	Well preserved ...	.. ..	No photographs or drawings exist.	
Near the ruins there is a tank where an annual fair is held.	In ruins	Neither desirable nor possible.	Do.	
.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	
.....	

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
1	Sarwar ...	Sarwar ...	Temple of Gopi Nathji.	<p>This State temple 120 ft. by 56 ft. at its base with a pinnacle 104 feet high from the level of the ground was built of Ghatiali stone—next only to marble—in the reign of Emperor Jehangir, by a Rajput Prince, Gopaldas Gaur, with whom Prince Khurram (afterwards Shahjehan) on his defeat by the Imperial troops near Benares found Sarna (protection), and who in consequence was raised to a rank equivalent to that of Lucknow and Hyderabad, and appointed Governor of Ajmer by that Emperor.</p> <p>In the struggle for empire between the sons of Shahjehan, Shiv Raro, grandson of Gopaldas, with due fidelity to the Emperor, inclined to Dera, and was conspicuous in the battle of Futtehabud, in which he lost his life in Sambat 1715.</p> <p>Aurangzeb soon after usurping the throne transferred his resentment to Sarwar, and sent an army under Shafikhan, who, after demolishing the fort (old) and the highest dome of the temple, busied himself in breaking its idols. The priest, by name Tikooji, hid himself in a secret chamber, built for such emergencies underneath the temple, where he remained for 6 days without anything to eat or drink. On the morning of the 7th a portion of the cornice suddenly fell on the Moghal leader, who died on the spot, and was buried just opposite the temple, his tomb still being known as Badshahi Kabur.</p> <p>The cost of erecting the temple is recorded to have been Rs. 1,80,000.</p>
2	Do. ...	Do. ...	The Fort ...	<p>Built in the beginning of the nineteenth century—Vihrami (foundation stone having been laid Pos Sambat 1800) by Maharajah Bahadur Singhji and strengthened subsequently by Maharajah Kalyan Singhji, who entered into an agreement of alliance with the British Government and Maharajah Prethevi Singhji. There is a legend current in connection with this fort that a Mahratta leader named Lakwa invited himself to an interview with Maharajah Bahadur Singhji, who received him frankly in the fort with the full train of his retainers. In the course of friendly conversation that ensued the Mahratta leader cautioned Maharajah Bahadur Singhji against such frankness in admitting in his stronghold an army of unknown description, and asked him what he would do if he (the Mahratta) thought of dispossessing him of his capital, in response to which the Maharajah gave a signal, and multitudes of armed men were soon seen emerging from the underground defences of the fort, which completely surprised the Mahratta.</p>
3	Do. ...	Do. ...	Temple of Bhimeshwarji.	<p>Of the 12 Jyote lingas or shrines of Mahadeo established by Shankracharya on his final victory over Buddhism in the ninth century, Bhimeshwar or Bhimshanker is the one allotted to Rajputana, and its original shrine was on the northern bank of the Dakinee or Dain river, 3 miles north-east of Sarwar, near Samelia. It was removed from there and brought to Sarwar by Raja Baliram Gour, heir-apparent to Maharajah Gopaldas Gour, which was an unusual procedure, as a <i>ling</i> of Mahadeo once fixed is considered <i>achal</i> or immovable, and its reason is given below.</p> <p>The Queen of Gopaldas, mother of Baliram, was a great devotee of this Mahadeo, and attended the old shrine every morning on foot as long as the Royal residence remained at Araba. On reconstructing the old fort at Sarwar, the Gaurs deserted Araba, and the worship of Mahadeo having thus been rendered difficult for the aged Queen, her son, Baliram, prayed the Mahadeo for transferring its seat to Sarwar.</p>

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exists.	REMARKS.
Continues to be a State temple and is in charge of the descendants of priest Tekooji.	Tekooji, who survived the disaster rendered necessary repairs to the temple in Sambat 1717 at a cost of Rs. 2,700, and minor repairs were also effected by one of his descendants Gopalji, later on.	The restoration of the doom with its pinnacle demolished by the Moghals is considered by everyone to be necessary for the temple and its restoration is not so difficult as most of its stone work can still be collected in Sarwar.	None in hand, but several European visitors have taken its photos and drawing of the carvings abounding on its walls. A Photograph has recently been taken and copies of it will follow in a couple of days.	
Still forms one of the strongholds of the State.	In pretty good order.	Has never met an hostile attack.		
Is a State temple properly in charge of a Jogi whose agentan Avosthi Shrimale performs the daily worship ; is also a place of great utility for the public.	In good order	Often repaired and supplementary buildings added from time to time.		

LIST OF OBJECTS OF ANTIQUARIAN

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No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
				According to the legend, the prayer of the Prince was granted, but for this irregular procedure he was warned that his throne would be unstable. The pious Prince loved his mother more than the throne and he brought the Mahadco to Sarwar where he built the present temple in the beginning of the seventeenth century Vikrami. Baliram prepared to bring the curse into effect and himself abstained from the throne, allowing the sceptre of his father to pass to his younger brother, Vithaldas. This was not acceptable to Shahjehan, who moved at such pious and determined acts of Baliram conferred on his son, Shivram, an estate which doubled the Gaur possession.
4	Sarwar ...	Sarwar ...	The Dargah... ..	The Dargah originally consisted of two tombs one of which, built of Khatoo stone, was raised over Khawaja Fakhruddin Chistie (believed to be a grandson of Khawaja Moin-ud-deen Chistie of Ajmer), who soon after the fall of Chohan power at Ajmer brought a Pathan army to Sarwar, and was encountered by a Gaur Prince (younger brother of Bachhraj, who held Ajmer) who gained a complete victory over the Pathans. Fakhruddin and his relative were killed and both were entered in the two main tombs in Dargah. The third tomb is said to be of a Hindu convert named Yatimshah not quite 100 years old. The mosque and the enclosing wall are constructions of the present century.
5	Do. ...	Do. ...	The Kund	Raja Shivramdass Gaur added this useful reservoir to Sarwar towards the close of the 17th century Vikrami. Its stone work is of a mixed character, half of which was indented for from Ghatiali mines, the other half being of a peculiar kind of stone found in the river bed here, which to all appearances looks like old Chunam (lime), but which in this case has been cut and carved in different shapes (arches, elephants, etc.), and seems to be admirably suited for river side constructions.
6	Kishangarh ...	Tonkra ...	Dargah Khwaja Kutab.	Was built on the top of the hill overlooking the village Tonkra in 1387 A.D., by Musalman Emperors.
7	Arain ..	Arain ...	Temple of Kalyanji...	Built in 1147 A.D., by the then Power ruler of the place. Is a place of pilgrimage and the seat of a religious fair held annually in May. The temple is built of Khatoo sandstone and is a fine conspicuous building.
8	Arain ...	Gailpur ...	Asan or hermitage of Jogies (called Ráwals). It is the residence of the A's (head Jogi), who is the religious leader of his sect of Shwite Jogies called Ráwals.	The hermitage is built on the top of a hill overlooking the village Gailpur. This was built in 1043 A.D., by Gaila Rawal, a famous Jogi, who is said to have performed some miracles and thereby secured the grant of the land now conferred in the village Gailpur, which also takes its name from its founder, the Jogi, and is a colony of Jogies, who have ceased to be celebrities and are now all engaged in cultivation though still retaining the names and traditions of jogies.

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether photograph, plans, or drawings of the building exists.	REMARKS.
The mosque lately constructed is casually used, was in charge of a Khadim holding an endowment from State, but this Khadim has fled away and the Dargah is now a public property.	In good order ...	Lately repaired ...	None.	
In charge of the State Public Works Department, used by the public for bathing purposes, etc.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
In charge of the Local Mahomedan Colony of Sindhi Multani Banjaras.	In decaying state ...	Restoration is desirable.	No photographs.	
Is a State temple and has large State endowments in land.	In good state ...	Not needed ...	Do.	
The land revenue and income from religious offerings are used for maintenance of the temple and the ceremonial worship, which is performed by Pujaris.				
In charge of the disciples of the Jogi among whom succession goes from Guru to <i>chela</i> . The estate and the institution are at present under the Court of Wards.	Good ...	Do. ...	Do.	

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
9	Rupnagar ...	Salemabad ...	Temple of Radha Madhoji.	This is the seat of the Head of the popular sect of Nembarak Samproda of Vainavas for the whole of India. The high priest enjoys high honors among Chiefs in Rajputana and generally all over India. The temple and palatial buildings attached to it were built in 1543 A. D. at a cost of three lacs of rupees. The temple proper is built of beautiful marble and is a place of general resort by Hindus pilgrimage all the year round, and particularly on the Janam-ashtami festival, which falls in August.
10	Do. ...	Rupnagar ...	The Palaces and Fort at Rupnagar.	Built about 1720 A.D. by Maharaja Raj Singh of Kishangarh. The hall of audience is given the name "Am-khas," because it was visited by the Emperor Bahadur Shah, who gave it that name. The Fort is built on a hill.

LIST OF OBJECTS OF ANTIQUARIAN

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Objects.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
1	Jaisalmer ...	Jaisalmer ...	Town and Fort ...	This town was founded by Rao Jasal in 1156 A. D. It is still known by his name with the suffix "Mer" meaning a rocky Oasis. The stone found in Jaisalmer is of excellent quality well-known for its durability, fine grain and texture, and consequently exquisite carving in stone is met with in the houses of some of the rich merchants of Jaisalmer. The castle is erected on almost an insulated peak. It contains many temples remarkable for the beautiful stone carvings and great antiquity. The following are the most important.
2	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ad'Narayanji's Temple	This is also known as Tikamji's temple. It was built in 1155 A. D. by Rao Jasalji the founder of Jaisalmer. It contains a very holy image, which is said to have been worshipped by Shri Krishnaji himself. When the Mahomedans under Allah-ud-din succeeded after a desperate struggle in obtaining possession of the Fort, the image was taken away by the Bhats, in order to save it from the touch of the infidels. Meanwhile the Mahomedans demolished the temple and converted it into a mosque. On the return of the Bhats the temple was again restored to its former position and the image was placed in it.
3	Do. ...	Do. ...	Parusnath Temple ...	This Jain temple was built in 1332 A.D., by one Jaisingh Choleshal. It is a magnificent building and in view of its antiquity and stone work is an interesting sight. It is surrounded by numerous Jain Temples.
4	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lakhmi Nath, Mahadeo and Surajji's temples.	Three other temples belong to the first half of the 15th century, one of them erected by Lakhanji, contains silver and gold plated shutters.
5	Do. ...	Do. ...	Garden Tank ...	It was built by Maharawal Garsiji in 1334 A.D., several fine buildings enclose it on all sides.
6	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ratansar Tank ...	It was built by Ratansi in 1293 A.D. An old Baradari belonging to that period with 16 pillars exists on the embankment of the tank.

Custody or Present use.	Present State of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether photographs, plans or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
His Highness the High Priest is popularly known the Shriji Maharáj. He is in charge of the institution. The temple has endowments in almost all the Native States.	Good	Not needed	No.	
Incharge of the Durbar.	Do.	Do.	No.	

INTEREST IN THE JAISALMER STATE.

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
...
In every-day use ...	Good	Repairs not necessary...	Nil.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Photos have been taken.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Nil.	
Do.	Several buildings on the tank require repairs.	Restoration advisable...	Photos have been taken.	
Baradari not used ...	Repairs necessary ...	Do.	Nil.	

No.	State.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
7	Jaisalmer ..	Jaisalmer ...	Cenotaphs of the Jaisalmer Rulers.	Cenotaphs 800 years old are still standing. It is the cremation place of the Bhati Rulers, since Ludarwa was their capital. The Chhatra over the late Maharawal Bairi Salji is a fine one.
8	Do. ...	Deg Talao in Devi-kot Paraganah, 28 miles from Jaisalmer.	Swangiyaji Temple...	Built in the time of Maharawal Garsiji, more than 600 years ago.
9	Do. ...	Baisakhi, 10 miles from Jaisalmer.	Kund or a reservoir.	As the Jain books say, this "Kund" of water was produced by Debiji, whose assistance was asked for by one Udai Raj of Sindh, when passing through this country to the East, at a time when his troops were dying from thirst. This reservoir is always full of water, and is considered a place of pilgrimage. Two fairs in honor of certain Saints are held every year.
10	Do. ...	Ludarwa village, 10 miles from Jaisalmer.	Mataji Temple ...	This was built 800 years ago, when the Panwars ruled at Ludarwa. Ludarwa was the capital of the Lodra Rajputs (or Pramara or Puar). It was once a big city with 12 gates. It was sacked by the Sultan of Ghor, and Jesul took the inhabitants to his new town. It lies in ruins 10 miles north-west of Jaisalmer.
11	Do. ...	Do. ..	Chintaman Paras Nath Temple.	Nine hundred years ago it was built by Jains, when the Panwars ruled at Ludarwa.
12	Do. ...	Devi Kot Fort, 24 miles from Jaisalmer.	Asni Mataji Temple,	Some 900 years ago this temple was built in the Devi Kot Fort.
13	Do. ...	Sirwa village in Devi Kot Paraganah.	A Mahal or building with 32 pillars, near Bijrasar Tank.	It was built in 820 A.D.
14	Do. ...	Tanot Fort ...	Tanotianji ka Temple.	On Tuesday the full moon of Mah Sambat 787 (A. D. 731) the fortress of Tanot was completed, and a temple erected in honor of Tannoo Mata.

LIST OF OBJECTS OF ANTIQUARIAN

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
1	Alwar	Alwar	Daira-ki-Masjid ...	Is said to have been built in Hijri 987, when the Emperor Akbar had an interview here with Saint Mubarak Shah on his way back from Ajmer. The site of the mosque is circular : hence the name.
2	Do.	Do.	Mosque of Makhdum Sabab.	Is said to have been built during the reign of the Moghal Emperors in commemoration of Saint Makhdum.
3	Do.	Do.	City Fort	Is said to have been erected by Hasan Khan, Mewati, in Hijri 928. When it was in the possession of the kings of the Sur dynasty the Emperor Salim is said to have caused a pond to be dug in the Fort, which still exists, and is known as the Salim Sagar Talab. After some time the Fort passed into the hands of the Marhatahs and Jats. In 1775 A.D. it was conquered by Maharaja Partab Singh, the founder of the Alwar State.

INTEREST IN THE JAISALMER STATE.

39

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
Not used	Require repairs	Restoration advisable...	Photos have been taken.	
In every-day use	Good	Repairs not necessary	Nil.	
Do.	Require repairs	Restoration desirable...	"	
Do.	Do.	Do.	"	
Do.	Good	Repairs not required ...	"	
Do.	Require repairs	Restoration advisable...	"	
Not used	Do.	Do.	"	
In every-day use	Do.	Do.	"	

INTEREST IN THE ALWAR STATE.

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
In charge of the Mohamedans, in daily use.	In good repair	Repairs not necessary ...	Nil.	
In charge of Vazir-ud-din, &c.	Repairs made in parts ...	Further repairs desirable	"	
In charge of the State Killadar.	In good repair	Repairs not necessary ...	"	

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
4	Alwar ...	Alwar ...	Tirpolia ...	This grand Mausoleum is said to have been erected in commemoration of Tarang Sultan, the grandson of Saubarpal, <i>alias</i> Nahar Khan in Hijri 795. The original form has undergone change, and the building now stands with a roof of flat domes and four doors on each side open to the public. On the top story of this building are the temples of Danji and Hanumanji.
5	Do. ...	Dehra ...	Tomb of Bara Chohar Sidh.	The tradition is that Chohar Sidh, Meo by caste, in his early years was employed as a cowherd by a female Gujar. A Darwesh once begged him for some milk, and having received it was so pleased that he prayed to God that Chohar Sidh might also be made a famous Darwesh. Chohar Sidh died a saint. People repose much faith in him, and a fair is held here annually on the 14th of Phagan in his memory.
6	Do. ...	Pertab Bund ...	Tomb of Chota Chohar Sidh.	Chohar Sidh resided here during his lifetime, hence a fair is annually held here. Tomb exists.
7	Do. ...	Talbrich Tehsil, Bansur.	Pools and Temple ...	These are said to have been dug and constructed in commemoration of Rishi Mandu, who worshipped here very long ago. The water in these pools is warm. Two fairs are held here annually.
8	Do. ...	Dehwi Behror ...	Temple ...	It is an old temple dedicated to the goddess Mansa, but the date of its construction is not ascertainable. The Devi is believed by the people to work miracles. Two fairs are held here half-yearly, on the 7th of Chait and 7th of Asarh. Thousands of people come down to worship the Devi.
9	Do. ...	Ramgarh ...	Temple of Laldasji ...	This is said to have been built some 256 years ago by the disciples of Laldas, who died in Sambat 1705. The sect known as Meos have strong belief in Laldas, whom they regard as a Saint.
10	Do. ...	Rajpur (Rajgarh)	Palaces ...	Are said to have been built by Raja Isar, one of the Bargujar Rajas.
11	Do. ...	Bahroz Tehsil, Mandawar.	Tomb of Kadir Shah.	Said to have been built some 220 years ago. Kadair Sah is worshipped as a martyr. He is said to have been killed in a battle on the 2nd day of his marriage. A fair is held here annually. People flock thereto from distant quarters to worship at this tomb in the belief that by doing so their bodily sufferings will be mitigated.
12	Do. ...	Ghasauli Tehsil, Govindgarh ...	Monastery of Bazid Khan and Zulfiqar Khan.	At this monastery too people congregate from many places with their children for miraculous cure of their bodily ailments. A fair is held here annually in the month of Baisakh on that account.
13	Do. ...	Tasai Tehsil, Kathumar.	Temple of Mahadevji.	It is an old temple. Its construction seems to have no historical interest attached to it.
14	Do. ...	Alwar ...	H. H. Bakhtawar Singh's Tomb.	Is said to have been built in Sambat 1871.
15	Do. ...	Do. ...	Fateh Jang's Tomb...	Is said to have been built in Sambat 1594, during the reign of Khawas Khan, ruler of Mewar.
16	Do. ...	Bahadarpur ...	Bauri ...	.....
17	Do. ...	Kesarpol ...	Jain Temple ...	Is said to have been built by Jains some 1200 years ago.
18	Do. ...	Tijara ...	Bauri ...	Is said to have been built in Hijri 900 by Sultan Ala-ud-din.

Custody or present use.	Present State of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
In charge of the State.	In good repair ...	Repairs not necessary ...	N/.	
In charge of Faqirs. Used.	In fair condition ...	Repairs not required ...	Do.	
In charge of Faqirs. Used.	In fair condition ...	Repairs not required ...	Do.	
Used ...	Not in good condition ...	Repairs desirable ...	Do.	
Used ...	In good condition ...	Repairs not necessary ...	Do.	
Used. In charge of Meos.	In fair condition ...	Repairs not necessary ...	Do.	
Not used ...	In ruins ...	Restoration not possible.	Do.	
In charge of Khanzadas.	Not in good condition ...	Repairs desirable ...	Do.	
In charge of Madad Ali and Mohamed Ali, Faqirs.	In fair state of repair ...	Repairs not necessary ...	Do.	A piece of Mafi land in the village Rambas has been allotted by the State for its preservation.
In charge of Pujaris. In every-day use.	In fair repair ...	Repairs not necessary ...	Do.	From the State 3 chittacks ghee is daily given for Akbund Jot, and a piece of Mafi land is assigned for its expenses.
In charge of the State	In good repair ...	Repairs not necessary ...	Photographs exist.	
In charge of the State	In good repair ...	Repairs not necessary ...	N/.	
Not used ...	In ruins ...	Restoration not possible.	Do.	
Not used ...	In a ruined condition ...	Restoration not possible...	Do.	
.....	In bad repair ...	Repairs necessary ...	Do.	

N	No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
	19	Alwar ...	Tijara ...	Palace and Diwan Khana.	Is said to have been built by Mirza Hindal in Hijri 928 when the Emperor Humayun conquered Mewat it was made over to him.
	20	Do. ...	Sarehta, Tehsil Tijara.	Mohamedan Tombs...	Are said to have been built by Emperor Ala-ud-din in Hijri 900.
	21	Do. ...	Tijara ...	Tomb of Shah Ghazi.	Is said to have been built in commemoration of Gazi Shah during the reign of Emperor Shahjehan.
	22	Do. ...	Bhangarh, Tehsil Thana Ghazi.	Pond ...	Well known for its perennial water, which runs by the ruined portion of the Bazar.
	23	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shiv Temple ...	Dates from the 16th century ...
	24	Do. ...	Bhangarh, Tehsil Thana Ghazi.	Temple of Gopi Nathji.	Dates from the 16th century ...
	25	Do. ...	Do. ...	Cenotaph of Sevra ...	According to a tradition Rani Ratnavli, Queen of Raja Madho Singh, sent her maid servant for some fruits and flowers. On her way back she came in contact with a Sevra, who muttered some spells upon her. The Rani who had seen this directed her maid to throw the fruits and flowers on a huge stone lying by. When it grew dark the said stone flew and fell upon the Sevra, who died in consequence. Hence the name "Cenotaph of Sevra."
1	26	Do. ...	Garb village, Tehsil Rajgarh.	Temple of Nil Kanth,	A very ancient temple said to have been built by Lach, one of the Rajput Bargujar Rajas in Sambat 1910. Idols are engraved on some of the stones used in the construction of this temple.
1	27	Do. ...	Paranagarh, Tehsil Rajgarh.	Nagaza Idol ...	It is an idol of Jains said to have been built by Bhai Sah, Mahajan, during the reign of Subt Birlh, one of the Bargujar Rajas.
	28	Do. ...	Rajgarh ...	Bag Raj ...	It is an old idol known after the name of Bagraj. People worship it thrice a week, but women have special faith in its worship.
1	29	Do. ...	Rajpur, Tehsil Rajgarh.	Palaces ...	Are said to have been built by Bargujar Rajas.
1	30	Do. ...	Talab ...	Jal Mahal ...	According to a tradition Raja Mahinpal, son of Lach, ordered a tank to be dug. When it was complete he drew water from it for <i>Sanktap</i> , in which he found the wool of sheep. Pandits were asked to explain the presence of the wool, who predicted that the life of the Raja was not safe, and that to avert the disaster he should bury his wife and children alive in the tank. The Raja was so terrified at this that he ordered the construction of a Jal Mahal in the tank, beneath which he buried alive his wife and son, with provision for six months.
1					
1					
1					
1					
1					

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
In charge of Murtaza Khan and Namdar Khan Khanzadas.	In bad repair ...	Restoration not possible...	<i>Nil.</i>	
In charge of Zemin-dars.	In a ruined condition ...	Restoration not possible...	Do.	
In charge of Faqirs.	In good condition ...	Repairs not necessary ...	Do.	
Used ...	In fair condition... ..	Repairs not necessary ...	Do.	
Not used ...	In fair condition... ..	Repairs not necessary ...	Do.	
Not used ...	In fair condition... ..	Repairs not necessary ...	Do.	
Not used ...	In fair condition... ..	Repairs not necessary ...	Do.	
In every-day use ...	Recently repaired ...	Repairs not required ...	Do.	Four Brahmins daily worship at this temple.
Not used ...	In ruins ...	Restoration not possible...	Do.	
In charge of Mohan and Chota, Meos...	In a ruined state ...	Restoration not possible...	Do.	
In charge of Lambar-dars.	In ruins ...	Restoration not possible...	Do.	
In charge of Lambar-dars.	In ruins ...	Restoration not possible...	Do.	

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
1	Dholpur State ...	Dholpur State ...	Shergarh Fort ...	<p>Raja Maldeo is supposed to have originally built this Fort some 3,000 years ago. This was in the time of Maharaja, son of Kishna, who was then lord of Hindustan. It was at this time that Farid-ud-din of the Peshdadian, the largest of the 4 divisions of his race, was Shah of Iran Turan. Raja Maldeo was one of Maharaja's Chief Generals, who, after considerable fighting in the Punjab, was sent to the south. After subduing the Gonds and Bhils he called the country of the latter 'Malwa' after his own name. On his return he was one day hunting and lost his way. Wandering about much exhausted he fell in with a Gwal or cowherd, who gave him drink. Here he later built a Fort, which he called Gadh Gopachal, and the town which soon came into existence at its base was named Gwal-i-yar. Coming north Maldeo crossed the Chambal river, and built a Fort to guard the road to the south. Time passed, the race died out, and the Fort decayed, until the Kachawa Rajputs seized the country—the Pal dynasty—the first Raja being Sursen Pal. The 29th of this dynasty, Dani Pal, re-built the Fort, calling it Dakhan Dawar Gadh. It was again re-built by Raja Ram Chandra Pal 19 generations later, and again by the 78th Chief, Dhor Pal, who called the surrounding town Dhorpur or Dholpur. Possibly Dhor Pal and Dholandeo of the 11th century are the same.</p> <p>The tomb of Raja Dhor Pal was on the high bank of the Chambal, south of the Fort, and apparently in fair order up to 20 years ago, when a high flood coming down, the bank gave way, and the tomb fell with it into the river. Two generations after Dhor Pal's death the country came under the Parhas Rajputs, by whom the Fort was again re-built.</p> <p>Years passed by, dynasty succeeded dynasty, and the Fort crumbled to the ground, when Farid-ud-din known, as Sher Shah of the Sur dynasty (who drove Humayun out of India) restored it, and gave it its present name of Shergadh (1540 A. D.) Sher Shah much enlarged the Fort, making a moat and erecting two fine gates and a Masjid, the last being now known as the armoury.</p> <p>From its position much fighting took place round Shergadh, and ravines and fields are covered with tombs, chattris and chabutras. Here Shah Jahan's army encountered that of the rebel General, Khan Jahan Khan. Then came the struggle between Aurangzeb with Murad and Dara Shikoh, all sons of Shah Jahan.</p> <p>Here fought the sons of Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah and Azim Shah. The latter was wounded and died at a spot some 10 miles north, then known as Bassai, where Munia, a favourite concubine, remained with the body, which she buried here. On her refusal to leave, Bahadur Shah bestowed, it is said, 5 lakhs a year on her, with which she re-built the existing Sarai and erected a Masjid and Makbarrah. This place has since been known as Mania.</p> <p>Repaired at intervals the Fort was last used by Maharaj Rana Khirat Singh in the early part of the 19th century. He moved later to Purani Chawni, and Shergadh has since been inhabited by a few Killadars only of the Rana's family. The ravines have not only surrounded the Fort but have eaten in towards the present city. The Fort is crumbling away.</p> <p>Works referred to by Nasir-ul-lah of Dholpur, who has given this information, are Gwalior Nama, Bijeh Pal Rasa <i>Bahiloti</i>.—Tarikh Farishta.</p>
2	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tomb of Zarina ...	<p>Situated to the south of the old town of Dholpur. The monument is a double one consisting of the tomb in a trellised and roofed-in building, with a Masjid attached. On the tomb is an inscription, with date, showing that it was built in the name of the daughter of Syad Jahan-gir in 942 Hijree, or 1535 A. D. Three inscriptions are put up in the Masjid by which the date is confirmed. They give religious texts.</p> <p>This tomb is surrounded by old graves, which are falling in, while the ground is generally being cut away by the encroaching ravines.</p>

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether photographs, plans, or drawings of the buildings exist.	REMARKS.
State property ...	It is crumbling away ...	Might be renovated in some degree, but is too large for any wholesale restoration.	None.	
.....	Being cut away by the encroaching ravines.	Might be kept up as they are, and this will, if possible, be arranged for.		

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
3	Dholpur ...	Dholpur State ...	Wells of the Jins ...	<p>This is not far from the tomb of Zarina. The baori or well, approached by a flight of stone steps leading to the water level, is of red stone, with small chambers on either sides of the stairway. At the head of the steps was a gateway and a building, both now in ruins. Half the inscription on a slab of white stone remains, but is difficult to read from its position. The date is much the same as that on Zarina's tomb. This baori is called the well of the Jins owing to the local superstition that any one remaining there for a night will be maddened by evil spirits (jins).</p> <p>On the south edge of the town and close to this well is a Masjid with a stone slab courtyard, having a tomb of some lady surrounded with a stone trellis work on the east side, built in the time of Sher Shah of the Sur Dynasty. This Masjid is in fair order and is used weekly—16th century.</p>
4	Do. ...	Do. ...	Makbarrah of Sadiq Mohamed.	<p>Outside the town on the east, and not far from the Sher Shah Masjid, is the Makbarrah of Sadik Mohamed Khan Hakim, an officer of the Mogal Emperor, Akbar. The Kachahri close by is falling to pieces. The remains of a building over the well and the foundations of a large stone tank are visible. The Makbarrah itself is a handsome bit of stone work (octagonal) with pavilions on 4 sides. In the centre of the chabutra, which is some 10 feet above the ground, is the Hakim's tomb, with a head stone of white marble. The inscription on the tomb in one place refers to a treasury close at hand—meant, no doubt, to be a heavenly one. But the present seeker for treasure thought otherwise, and a passage was excavated from the south under the chabutra—unsuccessfully of course. Some of the stone screen work remains, and must have been very handsome.</p> <p>The date on the tomb is 947 Hijri or A. D. 1645.</p>
5	Do. ...	Do. ...	Masjid Edal Khan ...	<p>To the west of the town is a picturesque but gloomy Masjid erected by Edal Khan, a Mansabdar. The inscription in the entrance door gives the date as 1112 Hijri or 1700 A. D., in the reign of Aurangzeb.</p>
6	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bari Fort ...	<p>Here are numerous ruined masjids and tombs from Humayun's time downwards. The Fort, perhaps, contains the oldest of these masjids called the Dargah, on which a slab bears the dates 747-752 Hijri, built by Abu Bakar, Multani Sheikh. The Fort itself is said to have been first built by the Ghorī Emperor, Firoz Shah, in the year 689 Hijri, 1286 A. D. It has been re-built from time to time, and was occasionally visited by the late Maharaj Rana Bhagwant Singh. It is now the Tehsil.</p>
7	Do. ...	Do. ...	Khanpur Mahal ...	<p>This is some 3 miles to the south of Bari, and consists of a long and picturesque series of pavilions, the main pavilion of which is enclosed by a wall. This is built on the bund of the tank. The pavilions are more or less in ruins, but one was renovated and fitted with doors and windows as a shooting-box by the late Rana.</p> <p>The Mahal was built for the Emperor Shah Jahan by Sali Khan Aziz Khan, a local mansabdar. The story goes that on his way from Agra to see the palace, the Emperor was met by messengers from Sali Khan, who told him the Khanpur Mahal was completed. Disgusted at a name being given before he had arrived, the Emperor took no further interest in his journey, and returned forthwith to Agra. The palace was never occupied and gradually fell to pieces.</p>

INTEREST IN THE DHOLPUR STATE.

47

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether photographs, plans or drawings of the buildings exist.	REMARKS.
.....	In fair order	Repairs not required at present.	.....	.....
.....
Private property ...	In fair order	Needs no repairs ...	.....	.....
Do. ...	Part of it in fair order ...	Will be kept up ... ..	.....	.....
Do. ...	Do.	Do. ... ..	.....	.....

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
8	Dholpur ...	Dholpur State...	Badshahi Bag ...	<p>Between Machkund and the road to Purani Chhaoni is a small and shallow tank with a stone water course, and various remains, of which a square building and reservoir only are in fair condition.</p> <p>Here it is said the Emperor Babar made a pleasure garden, from which he used to hunt in the neighbouring hills. Here Akbar used to come, and here one of Akbar's younger sons died. A "Pir" was established—Mohammed Ghaus Ziaullah of Gwalior being given a Jagir and appointed to look after the boy's tomb, 934-1000 Hijri, 1531-1597 A. D. (Ref. Tuzk-i-Babri, Life of Babar).</p>
9	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mach Kund ...	<p>Some 2 miles from Dholpur is a tank surrounded by temples at which fairs are held yearly. The existing temples are of the last century. The older ones are practically in pieces with the exception of the fort-like enclosure, with a number of shrines enclosed on the spur running north; said to have been erected in the time of the Pal Dynasty.</p> <p>The sanctity of Machkund is traced back to a Raja of that name, the 24th of the Surajbansis, who reigned 19 generations before the birth of Ram Chandra. (Ref. Sri Suraj Siddhant, Harbans Puran, Bijel Lal Rasa, Tarikh-i-Alam).</p>
10	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mahbub-ka-Bag ...	<p>In the days of Shah Jahan, the General, Khan Jahan Khan, when fighting the southern rebels, secured the person of a daughter of the Berar house. The girl threatened to take her own life, except on the condition that Khan Jahan Khan adopted her as his daughter. He agreed. Her patrimony, or perhaps the family treasure discovered—said to be 3½ karors of rupees with jewels and ornaments, a load for 50 elephants—came into Khan Jahan Khan's possession. Mahbuba Begum, as the daughter was called, was settled in a palace, of which a gate only remains, and when she died was buried with two companions in the garden now known as the Shikar Bag. The Musjid, now in ruins, was built during her lifetime—1020 Hijri, 1617 A.D.—(Ref. Bijepal Rasa, Gwalior Nama, &c.)</p>

INTEREST IN THE DHOLPUR STE.

43

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether photographs, plans or drawings of the building exists.	REMARKS.
State property ...	Part of it is in fair condition.	.....	.....	.....
Private property ...	In ruins	Beyond repair ... ..	.....	.....
State ..	.....	.....	.....	.....

No.	State.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
CLASS. I.				
1	Sirohi	Mount Abu...	Dilwara Jain Temples	The celebrated Jain Temples are about 1½ miles from Mount Abu, at the village of Dilwara (or Dewalwara, city of temples). They consist of four temples built of white marble of superior quality. Externally they present no striking features. Two of them are of no particular interest or architectural beauty, but those built by Bimal Shah and Vastupal and Tejpal are unrivalled as admirable products of the elaborate and finished artistic skill of the Hindu masons of the time.
			Bimal Shah's Temple.	It was built in A.D. 1209 by Bimal Shah, a rich merchant of Anhulwara in Gujrat. The shrine of Vrishabdeva stands in the centre of a quadrangular court, the inner side of which contains 52 cells, each containing a statue of a Tirthankar. Each group of four columns has a vaulted or flat roof. The whole is of pure white marble, every column, dome and altar varying in form and ornament, the richness and delicacy of execution being indescribable. Inscriptions recording the period of erection are carved on doorways. Next comes the Mandap or porch before the sanctuary, which has a roof covered with flowing and graceful foliated sculpture. Brahmanic and Jain deities are curiously blended. The pendent in the dome is especially worthy of notice. Lastly in the midst of a square chamber lies an equestrian statue of Bimal Shah, surrounded by 10 elephants and riders.
			Tejpal and Vastupal's Temple.	This was built by two brother merchants of Chandravati about A.D. 1236. It is similar to the above in design, but better executed. In the centre are figures of Jain Tirthankars wrought in black-stone.
2	Sirohi	Mount Abu	Temples of Achalgarh	The Jain temples of Achalgarh are said to be as old as those at Dilwara. They are situated on a very high peak at the north-east corner of Abu, commanding a picturesque view of the plains below. They are also remarkable for the extreme beauty and workmanship of the metal idols enshrined in them.
3	Do.	Do.	Temple of Achleshwar	The whole of the building is in a simple massive style, and is of great antiquity. An inscription states that it was repaired by Dhara Parmar, who reigned in Sambat 1265 (A.D. 1209). In the midst of the temples there are scales in which the Raos of Sirohi were weighed against gold and silver for the benefit of the temple.
4	Do.	Do.	Temple of Guru Vastishta and Gai Mukh.	The temple is reached by a descent of 700 steps. It is a plain edifice of great antiquity, which has, however, been so often repaired that little of the original structure remains. Close by is a stone representation of a cow's mouth, through which flows water in a clear perennial stream.
5	Do.	Sirohi State.	Temples of Shri Sarne Shwarji.	In these is enshrined the titular god of the ruling Chiefs of Sirohi. The shrine of the god is of great antiquity, but the present temples were built after the foundation of Sirohi by Deora Chauhans in 1405 A.D.
6	Do.	Santpur Tehsil	Ruins of the town of Chandravati.	In ancient times Chandravati was a flourishing city, and is said to have been the capital of the Parmar Chiefs. Raja Hoon is said to have founded it. Some assign the foundation to the daughter of Chandrasen, the Parmar King of Malwa. Chandravati, or city of bells, used to contain numerous temples.

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether photographs, plans or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
<p>In charge of the Jain community of Sirohi</p> <p>In every-day use by the Jains.</p>	<p>The two older temples have been damaged to a considerable extent, but repairs are from time to time carried out from the funds of the temples. They are all reported to be in fair order.</p>	<p>It is both desirable and possible to conserve these temples.</p>	<p>Photographs have been taken of the interiors.</p>	<p>For fuller description of the Dilwara temples see Colonel Tod's travels in Western India (Pages 104 to 111), Captain Cole's Report on the preservation of National Monuments, dated 5th July 1881, (Pages 1 to 3) and Dr. Führer's Progress Report for 1893 (Pages 12, 13 and 14.)</p>
<p>In charge of Jain Mahājāns of Rohera.</p>	<p>They are in good order, and petty repairs are executed from the funds of the temples.</p>	<p>Repairs not required.</p>	<p>Photographs have been taken of the interior.</p>	
<p>In charge of Mahant of Achalgarh under the Sirohi Durbār.</p>	<p>Do.</p>	<p>Do.</p>	<p>Do.</p>	
<p>In charge of Mahant of Shri Vasisthaji, under the control of the Sirohi Durbar.</p>	<p>Is in good order, and petty repairs are made from the funds of the temple.</p>	<p>Do.</p>	<p>Photographs have been taken.</p>	
<p>In charge of Sirohi Darbar</p>	<p>Do.</p>	<p>Do.</p>	<p>Nil.</p>	
<p>Do.</p>	<p>Almost the whole of the splendidly carved marble slabs of its temples have been sold, and the scattered relics give but a faint idea of its once prosperous condition. Santpur Girwar, Sanar and Mungthala stand on its site.</p>	<p>Restoration is neither desirable nor possible.</p>	<p>Nil.</p>	

LIST OF OBJECTS OF ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST IN THE

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
BANSWARA.				
CLASS I.				
1	Banswara ...	Arthuna ...	Mahadev Temple ...	Not known. There is an inscription on stone fixed into the wall.
CLASS I.B.				
2	Do.	Kalinjra ...	Jain Temple ...	Old. There are 3 inscribed slabs which have not been deciphered.
KUSHALGARH.				
1	Kushalgarh ...	Andesar ...	Jain Temple.	... ..
2	Do.	Wagore ...	Do. ...	... ..
3	Do.	Magarda ...	Mangleshwarshankar's Temple.	... ..
4	Do.	Kherda ...	Tank ...	... ..

LIST OF OBJECTS OF ANTIQUARIAN

No.	District.	Locality.	Name of Object.	Any Local History or Tradition regarding it.
1	Jhalawar ...	Jhalrapatan ...	Ruins of Chandravati	These are situated on the Chandrabaga, and sites of temples mark the course of the stream for a considerable distance, the banks being strewn with ruins. Flights of steps forming ghats reach to the water's edge, where many gods and goddesses, etc., are piled up. Two or three specimens of these temples might be seen even to this day. The sculpture of some of these is described by Col. Tod to be the finest in Asia. (<i>Vide</i> Col. Tod's Rajasthan, Vol. II, p. 607).
2	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Temple of Sat-Saheli, situated in the centre of the city of Jhalrapatan; is also ascribed to the ancient town of Chandravati, though evidently it is of a much later date. According to an inscription in the neighbouring Jain Temple the date is 700 Samvat. The colonnade is sculptured with gods and goddesses of the Hindu Pantheon, mixed with Budhistic figures, and the temple is very solidly built and well worth a visit.
3	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jain Temple ..	Is in architecture and other details of the same style as the aforesaid Vaishnu Temple.
4	Do. ...	Kolvi, Dag Jhalawar,	Rock excavations ...	These are excavations in rocks on the crest of a low hill about 60 miles from Jhalrapatan. They are popularly ascribed to the Pandavas of the Mahabharata, and are generally in the form of Tibaris and similar palace buildings.

BANSWARA STATE AND KUSHALGARH CHIEFSHIP.

53

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether photographs, plans or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
In the custody of Punjara Jiwat Ram.	In a fair state of preservation.	Possible ...	No.	
In the custody of Jain Mahajans.	In fair state of preservation.	Possible ...	No.	
.....	.....	.....	No.	} Ruins.
.....	.....	.....	No.	
.....	.....	.....	No.	
.....	.....	.....	No.	

INTEREST IN THE JHALAWAR STATE.

Custody or present use.	Present state of preservation.	Whether restoration is desirable and possible.	Whether photographs, plans or drawings of the building exist.	REMARKS.
Tahsil of Patan ...	In fair order ...	Preservation desirable ...	Photographs exist.	
Manager of the Temples.	Wholly built of marble, and very solid.	In good order ...	Do.	
Mahajans of Patan.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
Dag ...	Do. ...	In fair order ...	NIL.	



